

THE ANNALS

AND

MAGAZINE OF NATURAL HISTORY.

[EIGHTH SERIES.]

"..... per litora spargite muscum,
Naiades, et circum vitreos considite fontes:
Pollice virgineo teneros hic carpite flores:
Floribus et pictum, divæ, replete canistrum.
At vos, o Nymphæ Craterides, ite sub undas;
Ite, recurvato variata corallia trunco
Vellite muscosis e rupibus, et mihi conchas
Ferte, Deæ pelagi, et pingui conchyliis succo."
N. Parthenii Giannettasi, Ecl. 1.

No. 43. JULY 1911.

I.—*Descriptions of some new Species of Blattidæ.*

By R. SHELFORD, M.A., F.L.S.

[Plate I.]

Hemithyrsocera testacea, sp. n.

♂. Rufo-testaceous, head darker. Pronotum trapezoidal, margined anteriorly and laterally with opaque testaceous. Tegmina extending slightly beyond the apex of the abdomen; 15 costals, radial vein bifurcate from near the base, 7 longitudinal discoidal sectors, anterior ulnar 3-ramose. Wings hyaline; veins flavous, mediastinal vein 3-ramose, radial vein bifurcate from near base; 9 costals, the first six incrassated, ulnar simple, triangular apical area not very conspicuous. Supra-anal lamina triangular, not exceeding the subgenital lamina, which is asymmetrical, slightly produced, with one minute style (the right), and one larger, hidden under the lamina. Opening of scent-gland on seventh abdominal tergite. Legs testaceous, tibiæ tipped with fuscous; front femora with a complete row of spines beneath, the more distal short.

Total length 13 mm.; length of body 12 mm.; length of tegmina 11 mm.; pronotum 3×4 mm.

Erythræa, Ghinda, Cheren.

Type in Oxford University Museum.

Ischnoptera lunaris, sp. n.

♂. Pale testaceous. Head with a broad castaneous stripe extending from between the eyes to the clypeus; vertex testaceous, occiput castaneous. Antennæ testaceous. Pronotum trapezoidal, a castaneous vitta on each side of the disc, the vittæ narrowly contiguous anteriorly. Tegmina with a narrow castaneous vitta extending from the base of the radial vein throughout three-fifths of the costal field; radial vein bifurcate, about 15 costals, 8 longitudinal discoidal sectors, both ulnar veins ramose. Wings hyaline, mediastinal vein 3-ramose, radial vein bifurcate, about 8 costals; ulnar vein 6-ramose, 4 rami being incomplete; a moderately prominent apical triangle. Abdomen testaceous; supra-anal lamina transversely quadrate, its posterior margin sinuate; subgenital lamina exceeding the supra-anal lamina, asymmetrical, its apex produced to form a minute lobe curved upwards and inwards and beset with setæ; one minute style (the left). Cerci moderate, testaceous. Legs testaceous; front femora with a complete row of spines on the anterior margin beneath.

Total length 14 mm.; length of body 11 mm.; length of tegmina 12 mm.; pronotum 2.5×4 mm.

Queensland, Peak Downs (*Godeffroy*). Two examples only.

Allied to *Ischnoptera manicata*, Tepper.

Type in the Stockholm Museum.

Ischnoptera jocosa, sp. n.

♂. Head piceous or dark castaneous; genæ, ocelli, and mouth-parts testaceous. Antennæ infuscated. Pronotum trapezoidal, piceous, margined all round with testaceous, more narrowly anteriorly and posteriorly than laterally. Tegmina pale castaneous, outwardly margined with testaceous, base of principal veins dark castaneous; radial vein bifurcate, about 14 costals, 7-8 longitudinal discoidal sectors. Wings hyaline; mediastinal vein ramose, radial vein bifurcate; 8 costals with incrassated apices; ulnar vein with 3-4 rami, 1 being incomplete; a small and ill-defined apical triangle. Abdomen rufo-castaneous. Supra-anal lamina trigonal, apex notched; subgenital lamina almost symmetrical, apex faintly emarginate and furnished with one sharply pointed style

curved upwards and backwards. Cerci infuscated. Legs testaceous; front femora with a complete row of spines on anterior margin beneath.

♀. Similar, but supra-anal lamina sharply triangular, apex not emarginate, surpassed by the semiorbicular, ample subgenital plate.

Total length 11 mm.; length of body (♂) 8, (♀) 7 mm.; length of tegmina 8.5 mm.; pronotum 2.5×3 mm.

Queensland, Peak Downs (*Godeffroy*). Three specimens.

Types in the Stockholm Museum.

This species is transitional to the genus *Blattella*, Caud., as typified by *B. germanica*, L., but on account of the incomplete ramus of the vena ulnaris alarum I prefer to place it in *Ischnoptera*.

Mareta scripta, sp. n.

♂. General colour sordid testaceous. Head with a band between the eyes, two lines on the frons, and two spots just above the clypeus castaneous. Antennæ pale testaceous at base, remainder infuscated. Pronotum transversely elliptical, lateral margins broadly hyaline, disc with castaneous dots and lines arranged in a symmetrical pattern. Tegmina and wings exceeding the apex of the abdomen. Tegmina with all the veins bordered with quadrangular spots of pale brown; radial vein simple, 13 costals, discoidal sectors numerous, oblique, posterior ulnar simple. Wings hyaline; mediastinal vein biramose; 8 costals, the more proximal with incrassated apices, the first crossing the lower mediastinal branch; ulnar vein 4- to 5-ramose; an inconspicuous apical triangle. Supra-anal lamina transverse; subgenital lamina produced at the apex into a lobe terminating in two styliform processes, the genital styles situated on either side of this lobe. Cerci and legs testaceous, the former fusco-maculate towards apex.

Total length 11 mm.; length of body 7.5 mm.; length of tegmina 9 mm.; pronotum 2×3 mm.

Queensland, Peak Downs (*Godeffroy*). Three specimens.

Type in the Stockholm Museum.

Owing to the structure of the subgenital lamina the male looks as if it had four genital styles. Superficially the insect resembles *Phyllodromia ceylonica*, Br. (synonyms, *P. punctulata*, Br., *P. nimбата*, Shelf.), but the structural characters of alary organs and femora establish its generic identity as here given. The colouring of the tegmina, moreover, is quite characteristic of *Mareta*.

Mareta godeffroyi, sp. n.

♀. Head piceous, mouth-parts castaneous. Antennæ castaneous at base, remainder piceous. Pronotum trapezoidal, sordid testaceous, with two broad, irregular, castaneous vittæ; a small testaceous spot situated in the outer border of each vitta. Tegmina and wings exceeding apex of abdomen. Tegmina testaceous, with all the intervenular spaces filled with castaneous; marginal area very broad, radial vein simple; 13 costals, the last two multiramose; discoidal sectors oblique, posterior ulnar simple. Wings with the veins fuscous; mediastinal vein anastomosing at apex with the first costal, radial simple; 9 costals, their apices clavate; ulnar vein with 4 rami; apical triangle inconspicuous. Abdomen above and beneath rufo-castaneous, heavily bordered with piceous; supra-anal lamina triangular, apex deeply notched; subgenital lamina semiorbicular, ample. Cerci piceous, 13-jointed. Legs rufo-testaceous, suffused with darker.

Total length 12 mm.; length of body 11 mm.; length of tegmina 11 mm.; pronotum 3×5 mm.

Queensland, Peak Downs and Gayndah (*Godeffroy*). Two examples.

Type in the Stockholm Museum.

Closely allied to *Mareta subtilis*, Brunn. (= *Phyllodromia subtilis*). It may be noted here that the chief diagnostic characters of the genus *Mareta*, Bol., are the oblique discoidal sectors of the tegmina, the ramose ulnar vein of the wings, an inconspicuous apical triangle, and the front femora with the anterior margin beneath armed only with close-set setæ.

Stylopyga immunda, sp. n.

♂. Piceous, nitid. Labrum ochreous. Antennæ castaneous. Tegmina lobiform. Seventh abdominal tergite triangularly produced, almost concealing the supra-anal lamina, which is subtriangular, with the apex produced to a point; the margins of the lamina are serrated. Subgenital lamina quadrate, with two stout genital styles. Cerci flattened, acuminate. Legs with the femora castaneous; second posterior tarsal joint armed, the other joints unarmed, their pulvilli large; tarsal arolia present.

♀. Similar, but the seventh abdominal tergite less strongly produced; supra-anal lamina posteriorly concavely emarginate.

Total length, (σ) 27, (φ) 26 mm.; pronotum (σ φ) 9-10 $\times$ 12 mm.

Queensland. Three specimens.

Type in the Stockholm Museum.

Allied to *S. coxalis*, Walk., from Ceram and New Guinea, but differing in the form of the supra-anal lamina of the male.

Stylopyga proposita, sp. n. (Pl. I. fig. 1.)

σ . Piceous, nitid. Labrum and clypeus castaneous; palpi piceous. Antennæ castaneous. Tegminal rudiments absent. Seventh abdominal tergite obtusely produced. Supra-anal lamina sharply triangular, surpassing the subgenital lamina, which is rounded, sides not notched; styles straight, spiniform. Cerci flattened, moderate. Posterior metatarsus longer than succeeding joints; all the pulvilli minute, apical; arolia absent.

φ . Similar, but supra-anal lamina obtusely produced, apex truncate.

Total length (σ φ) 24 mm.; pronotum 7.5 $\times$ 10 mm.

Java, Batavia, Tanah-Abang (*P. Serre*, 1904). Two examples.

Types in the Paris Museum.

Stylopyga maindroni, sp. n.

σ . Head piceous, with the mouth-parts castaneous; antennæ piceous at base, remainder fuscous. Thoracic tergites rufo-castaneous; pronotum heavily bordered with piceous; a triangular piceous blotch on each side of the meso- and metanotum. No tegminal rudiments. Abdomen above dark castaneous at base, becoming piceous towards the apex. Seventh abdominal tergite obtusely produced. Supra-anal lamina bluntly triangular. Abdomen beneath rufous, margined with piceous. Subgenital lamina rounded; styles straight, not spiniform, rufous. Cerci flattened, piceous. Legs rufous. Posterior metatarsus equal in length to the succeeding joints, second tarsal joint armed beneath; pulvilli of moderate size; arolia absent.

Total length 18 mm.; pronotum 6 $\times$ 7.5 mm.

Nilghiris, Coonoor (*Maindron*, 1902). One example.

Type in the Paris Museum.

The Oriental and Australian species of the genus *Stylopyga*, as defined by me in Gen. Insect., Blattidæ, Subfam. Blatinæ, fasc. 109 (1910), can be distinguished by the following

synoptical key. The well-known and cosmopolitan species *S. rhombifolia*, Stoll, and the gaudy *S. ornata*, Br. (figured in the above-cited memoir), are omitted.

1. Wings represented by squamiform lobes.
 2. Unicolorous species *quadrilobata*, Br. (Celebes.)
 - 2'. Pronotum and tegminal rudiments margined with ochreous *salomonis*, Shelf. (Solomon Is.)
- 1'. Wings entirely absent.
 2. Tegminal rudiments present.
 3. Thorax and abdomen above with rufous maculæ *sex-pustulata*, Walk. (S. India, ? Java.)
 - 3'. Unicolorous species.
 4. Tegminal rudiments transversely truncate, almost square *picea*, Br. (Nicobar Is.)
 - 4'. Tegminal rudiments with apex rounded, elliptical.
 5. Pulvillus of second joint of posterior tarsus small, apical *semoni*, Kr. (Java.)
 - 5'. Pulvillus of second joint of posterior tarsus larger, occupying half the joint *immunda*, sp. n. (Queensland.)
 - 2'. Tegminal rudiments absent.
 3. Unicolorous species.
 4. Coxæ not margined with testaceous.
 5. Pulvilli of posterior tarsus minute, apical *proposita*, sp. n. (Java.)
 - 5'. Pulvilli large, occupying the greater part of the tarsal joints *parallela*, Bol. (S. India.)
 - 4'. Coxæ margined with testaceous.
 5. Seventh abdominal tergite strongly produced backwards, almost hiding the supra-anal lamina. . . . *coxalis*, Walk. (Ceram, New Guinea.)
 - 5'. Seventh abdominal tergite scarcely produced *michaelseni*, Shelf.* (W. Australia.)
 - 3'. Body above anteriorly rufo-castaneous, posteriorly piceous *maindroni*, sp. n. (S. India.)

Stylopyga togoensis, sp. n. (Pl. I. fig. 2.)

♂. Piceous, nitid, impunctate. Antennæ castaneous, mouth-parts testaceous. Tegmina represented by squamiform lobes, scarcely extending beyond the mesonotum. Posterior angles of abdominal tergites scarcely produced, seventh tergite shortly produced; supra-anal lamina shortly trigonal, exceeded by the subgenital lamina, which is subquadrate and produced, its apex slightly emarginate. Genital styles bifurcate; the outer limb long, curved, and flattened, the inner

* Accidentally omitted from my Gen. Insect. memoir. The reference is:—Blattidæ [*m*] Fauna S.W.-Australiens (Michaelsen & Hartmeyer), Vol. ii. Lfg. 9, p. 140 (1909).

limb short and terminating in four teeth. Cerci stout, 10-jointed. Legs castaneous; posterior tarsi elongate, the second joint spined beneath.

Length 13 mm.; pronotum 5.1×6 mm.

Togo, Misahöhe (*E. Baumann*).

Type in the Berlin Museum.

Blatta rufo-cercata, sp. n.

♀. Piceous. Pronotum with an elongate rufous macula on each lateral margin. Tegmina subquadrate, obliquely truncate, sutural margins touching, just reaching the first abdominal tergite, seriate-punctate. Scutellum not exposed. Wings minute, lobiform, completely hidden by the tegmina. Seventh abdominal tergite obtusely produced, margin not sinuate. Supra-anal lamina cucullate, subtruncate. Cerci short, rufous. Femora rather sparsely armed; tarsi rufo-castaneous, their structure quite typical of the genus; arolia absent.

Total length 15 mm.; length of tegmina 3 mm.; pronotum 4×6 mm.

Manila (*Leveillé*, 1877). Two examples.

Type in the Paris Museum.

Pseudoderopeltis morosa, sp. n.

♂. Head castaneous, antennæ fuscous. Pronotum piceous, trapezoidal, with two oblique impressions; membranous processes of meso- and metanotum moderately long and slender. Tegmina castaneous, considerably exceeding the apex of the abdomen. Wings suffused with castaneous, median vein bifurcate and ramose; a small intercalated apical triangle. Abdomen piceous; supra-anal lamina trigonal, subgenital lamina rounded, styles long and slender. Legs castaneous.

♀. Piceous, nitid, impunctate. Clypeus testaceous; antennæ rufescent. Tegminal rudiments barely extending beyond the mesonotum. Posterior angles of abdominal tergites 5-7 produced, seventh tergite with posterior margin very convex; supra-anal lamina cucullate, triangular, emarginate. Legs castaneous; posterior tarsi rather short, second joint not spined beneath, its pulvillus large.

♂. Total length 25 mm.; length of body 19 mm.; length of tegmina 21 mm.; pronotum 6×7 mm.

♀. Length of body 21 mm.; length of tegmina 4 mm.; pronotum 6×9 mm.

Chinchoxo (*Falkenstein*). Several examples.

Types in the Berlin Museum.

Pseudoderopeltis togoensis, sp. n.

♂. Very like *P. morosa*, but smaller; pronotum castaneous; membranous processes of meso- and metanotum obsolescent; tegmina paler towards apex; median vein of wings not bifurcate, anastomosing irregularly with the radial vein; no intercalated triangle; supra-anal lamina more produced, apex slightly emarginate.

Total length 22 mm.; length of body 16 mm.; length of tegmina 18 mm.; pronotum 4.5×6 mm.

Togo, Bismarckburg (*R. Büttner*). Several examples.

Type in the Berlin Museum.

Euthyrrapha vittata, sp. n. (Pl. I. fig. 3.)

♀. Body and head piceous, with sparse erect pubescence. Antennæ piceous. Tegmina castaneous, with a broad orange vitta extending from the base to near the apex. Wings hyaline, with the apex castaneous and an orange stigma on the costa; ulnar vein with 6 rami. Supra-anal lamina subquadrate; subgenital lamina ample, with the apex deeply cleft. Cerci slender, acuminate. Legs castaneous, the tibial spines rufous.

Length of body 6 mm.; length of tegmina 5 mm.; length of wings 7 mm.; pronotum 2×3 mm.

N. Kamerun (*Conradt*).

Type in the Berlin Museum.

Holocompsa capsoides, sp. n. (Pl. I. figs. 6a, 6b.)

♂. Piceous, with a scant, recumbent, rufous pubescence. Mouth-parts castaneous. Pronotum trapezoidal; scutellum exposed, conspicuous. Wings in repose extending somewhat beyond the tegmina. Tegmina with the mediastinal and anal areas, a space between them, and a triangular patch (the base of the triangle extending from the apex of the anal area to the apex of the mediastinal area, its apex at a point situated halfway on the outer margins of the tegmen) coriaceous, the remainder of the tegmen membranous, hyaline, with a fuscous suffusion at the apex; mediastinal and anal veins conspicuous, the other veins obsolescent or absent. Wings hyaline, with the posterior margin broadly suffused with fuscous; a large fuscous stigma on the anterior margin formed by a fusion of the mediastinal rami and of the proximal costals; the bases of the ulnar and first axillary veins are moderately robust, otherwise the venation of the wing is obsolescent. Supra-anal lamina shortly trigonal,

surpassed by the subgenital lamina, which is trapezoidal and furnished with two slender styles. Cerci slender. Legs castaneous.

Total length 6.2–7 mm.; length of tegmina 5–5.6 mm.; pronotum 1.8×2.5 mm.

Lower Ogowé, between Lambarene and the sea (*E. Haug*, 1901). Two examples.

Type in the Paris Museum.

Allied to *H. minutissima*, de Geer, but distinguished *inter alia* by the obsolescent venation.

Genus NYMPHRYTRIA, nov.

Form semiglobular. Antennæ extremely short, incrassated; the first joint elongate, equal to one-quarter of the total length of the antennæ, the second and third joints as long as broad, the remaining joints transverse. Frons above the clypeus bullate. Body fringed with long stiff hairs. Pronotum anteriorly produced strongly, completely covering the head, posterior margin convex. Posterior angles of seventh abdominal tergite acutely produced. Cerci minute, hidden, unjointed. Posterior tibiæ subquadrangular, the spines on the outer aspect biserially arranged, those on the inner aspect uniserially arranged; the spines serrated and grooved. Tarsi slender, fimbriate, without pulvilli and without claws.

Nymphrytria mirabilis, sp. n. (Pl. I. fig. 4.)

♀. Pale testaceous, tibial spines castaneous. Antennæ with 32 joints. Eyes wide apart. Hairs fringing the body testaceous. Pronotum finely granulate and with a few minute hairs; disc with two transverse impressions and a faintly impressed median line. Meso- and metanotum and the first three abdominal tergites smooth, nitid. Abdominal tergites 4–6 finely granulate in the middle. Supra-anal lamina rounded, margin entire, surpassing the subgenital lamina, which is semiorbicular, its posterior margin indented on either side, the tuberculiform cerci visible in the notches. Femora and tibiæ short and robust, tarsi slender. Femora armed on both margins beneath with a few minute spines, the spines at the apical angles arranged in little groups of 3 or 4; no genicular spines. Front tibiæ very short, with 8 apical spines and 1 free spine, the longest spine not equal to the length of the first tarsal joint; mid tibiæ with 7 spines on the outer aspect, biserially arranged, 5 apical spines, no spines on the inner aspect, the longest apical spine equal in length to the tibia, but not so long as the first tarsal joint;

hind tibiæ quadrangular, flattened from side to side, broader at the apex than at the base, 6 spines on the outer aspect biserially arranged, 4 long spines in a single row on the inner aspect near the apex, 5 apical spines, the longest of which is not quite equal to the first tarsal joint. Tarsi slender, the metatarsi exceeding in length the remaining joints, fimbriate and entirely without pulvilli or claws.

Length 12 mm.; greatest breadth 10 mm.; pronotum 6×8 mm.

Tunis, Gafsa.

Type in the St. Petersburg Museum.

This highly remarkable species is an extreme development of the genus *Anisogamia*, Sauss.; it resembles that genus in the form and fimbriation of the body, in the length of the first antennal joint, in the concealed and rudimentary cerci, and, to a certain extent, in the armature of the femora. It differs from *Anisogamia* by the extremely short antennæ, by the form of the pronotum, by the femoral armature, and by the simplification of the tarsal structure. The pronotum of *Nymphrytria* in its shape resembles that of the males of *Polyphaga* species in its anterior production. The tarsal structure is unique amongst the Blattidæ, and it would be interesting to learn if its simplification and the serration of the tibial spines are correlated with peculiar habits of life; that the species, like most of the *Polyphagæ*, has burrowing habits is sufficiently indicated by the structure of the fore tibiæ, which, as digging instruments, must rival in efficiency those of *Gryllotalpa*.

Polyphaga platypoda, sp. n. (Pl. I. fig. 5.)

♀. Rufo-castaneous, rufo-fimbriate. Antennæ short and somewhat incrassated, with 36–40 joints, the apical of which are moniliform. Pronotum slightly produced anteriorly, completely covering the head, together with the meso- and metanotum granulate and with a sparse erect pubescence; disc with chiselled markings. Abdomen smooth, nitid. Supra-anal lamina subtransverse. Subgenital lamina and cerci as in the preceding genus. Legs short, robust. Femora with a few minute spines on both margins beneath; no genicular spines. All the tibial spines robust, grooved beneath, and finely serrated. Front tibiæ as in the preceding species; mid tibiæ with spines on the outer aspect triserially arranged, none on the inner aspect, 5 apical spines, the longest not equal to the first tarsal joint; hind tibiæ curved, spines on the outer aspect triserially arranged in two groups,

3 spines on the inner aspect arranged in a single oblique row, 7 apical spines, the longest exceeding in length the first tarsal joint. Tarsi elongate, the metatarsi of the first and second pairs of legs flattened and grooved, considerably exceeding in length the succeeding joints; the second to fourth joints of the mid tarsi also grooved and flattened; the posterior metatarsi not grooved, shorter than the first and second pairs. Claws slender, without arolia.

Length 16 mm.; greatest breadth 11 mm.; pronotum 6.5×8.1 mm.

Tunis, Gafsa.

Type in the St. Petersburg Museum.

A singular species, belonging to the same group as *P. africana*, L., but differing in the peculiar tarsal structure and in the single row of spines on the inner aspect of the hind tibiæ, a character also presented by the genera *Anisogamia* and *Nymphrytria*.

Choris-neura australica, sp. n.

♀. Form ovate, depressed. Head very flattened, frons highly polished; testaceous. Antennæ pale testaceous. Pronotum hyaline, with two broad rufescent vittæ; very broad in proportion to length, anteriorly broadly emarginate, so that the vertex of the head is freely exposed, posteriorly truncate, exposing the small testaceous scutellum. Tegmina and wings not exceeding apex of abdomen. Tegmina with very broad hyaline marginal area, disc rufescent; mediastinal vein very robust, extending throughout two-fifths of the tegmen-length, but failing to reach the outer margin, the first three costals abutting on it; radial vein simple, 9 costals, 1 ulnar vein with 4 oblique rami, the discoidal and anal areas reticulated. Wings hyaline; radial vein curved; 10 costals, all rising from the posterior third of the radial vein, their apices incrassated, forming a conspicuous "stigma"; medio-discal area twice as broad as medio-ulnar area, crossed by a few transverse venules; ulnar vein biramose, the rami united by anastomoses; a large apical area, its base acutely angulate, in repose folded on the top of the wing. Abdomen rufescent above, testaceous beneath, broad; supra-anal lamina triangular, deeply incised at the apex; subgenital lamina ample, posterior margin widely and faintly emarginate. Cerci long, rufo-testaceous. Legs testaceous.

Total length 8 mm.; length of tegmina 6.5 mm.; pronotum 2×3.8 mm.

Queensland, Cape York (*Thorey*); Rockhampton, Gayndah (*Godeffroy*). Five specimens.

Type in the Stockholm Museum.

The ootheca is chitinous and carried with the suture uppermost.

Chorisoneura delicatula, sp. n.

♀. Allied to the preceding species, but much larger and differing in the following points:—Colour pale testaceo-hyaline, disc of pronotum opaque testaceous. Pronotum anteriorly less conspicuously emarginate. Tegmina with bases of mediastinal and radial veins opaque testaceous, some of the intervenular spaces filled with rufo-testaceous; mediastinal vein longer, 16–18 costals, 6 or 7 abutting on the mediastinal vein; ulnar vein with 9 oblique rami. Wings with 14 costals, not forming a “stigma.”

Total length 11 mm.; length of body 7.5 mm.; length of tegmina 8.5 mm.; pronotum 3×4.8 mm.

Queensland, Peak Downs (*Godeffroy*), and Cape York (*Thorey*). Two examples.

Type in the Stockholm Museum.

The genus *Chorisoneura*, Br., is here recorded for the first time from Australia; originally regarded as purely Neotropical, recently its range has been shown to extend into West Africa and the Indian subregion. It is possible that when the genus has been thoroughly revised it will be necessary to separate off the two Australian species under a different generic name, for they differ somewhat from the extra-Australian species; but, pending such a revision, they may be regarded as outlying members of the rather loosely defined genus *Chorisoneura*.

Blabera lindmani, sp. n.

♂. Allied to *B. immacula*, Sauss. & Zehnt., from Pernambuco. Head piceous, frons not flattened, interspace between eyes about equal to the length of the first two antennal joints. Pronotum unicolorous castaneous, striated anteriorly and posteriorly; disc with a few impressions; form similar to that of *B. immacula*. Tegmina pale fuscous, bases of the mediastinal and radial veins darker. Wings hyaline, with marginal area narrowly testaceous, outer margin sinuate. Abdomen above wood-brown, beneath rufescent margined with castaneous. Supra-anal lamina bilobate; subgenital lamina slightly asymmetrical, notched on the right side, two styles. Cerci very short. Legs castaneous; femora entirely unarmed beneath, formula of apical spines $\frac{0}{2}, \frac{1}{1}, \frac{1}{6}$, front

femora with no genicular spines; posterior metatarsi short, unarmed, all the pulvilli very large; no arolia between the tarsal claws.

Total length 42 mm.; length of body 32 mm.; length of tegmina 32 mm.; pronotum 10×14 mm.

Brazil (*C. Lindman*). One example only.

Type in the Stockholm Museum.

Panesthia froggatti, sp. n.

♀. Allied to *P. kheili*, Bol., and with almost identical pronotal structure, but tegmina and wings reduced to squami-form rudiments, their apices obliquely truncate. Outer margins of seventh abdominal tergite faintly crenulate, the apical tooth directed outwards as well as backwards; margin of supra-anal lamina dentate.

Total length 37 mm.; length of tegmina 7.2 mm.; pronotum 10×14 mm.

Solomon Islands (*W. W. Froggatt*).

Type in Oxford University Museum.

EXPLANATION OF PLATE I.

Fig. 1. Apex of abdomen of *Stylopyga proposita*, sp. n., ♂. Dorsal aspect.

Fig. 2. Apex of abdomen of *Stylopyga togoensis*, sp. n., ♂. Dorsal aspect. Note the large genital styles.

Fig. 3. *Euthyrgrapha vittata*, sp. n., ♀. $\times 6$.

Fig. 4. Left hind tibia and tarsus of *Nymphrytria mirabilis*, gen. et sp. n., ♀.

Fig. 5. Left mid tibia and tarsus (from below) of *Polyphaga platypoda*, sp. n., ♀.

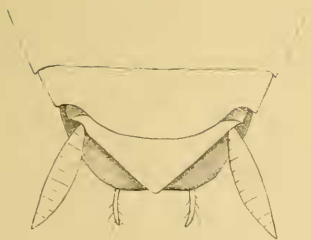
Fig. 6. a, Left tegmen, *b,* Right wing of *Holocompsa capsoides*, sp. n., ♂.

II. — *The Classification of the Teleostean Fishes of the Order Ostariophysi.*—1. *Cyprinoidea*. By C. TATE REGAN, M.A.

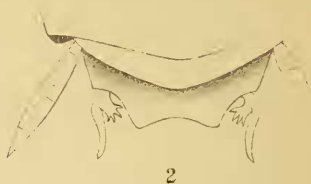
(Published by permission of the Trustees of the British Museum.)

[Plate II.]

THE order Ostariophysi includes a number of types which are very divergent in form and appearance, but which agree in the possession of the remarkable Weberian mechanism,



1.



2



3



4



5



a.

6



b